The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—What are the "immaterial points" over which Tilden and Hendricks cannot smoke the pipe of peace?

—The flies this season are equipped with teeth, which is interpreted to mean that in the judgment of Nature the American people are a pretty tough set.

—The practice of the Turkish officers in exposing their mothers-in-law to the fire of the enemy is cleverely conceived with a view of enlisting the sympathies of the Christian world.

—*New York Dispatch:* The worst case of sunstroke of the season is reported from Williamsburg, where a seven-year-old boy broke a base-ball bat in an attempt to brush a fly off his father's ear.

—It is sometimes mortifying even in these hot days to encounter the Secretary of a temperance association hastily drying his mustache on his coat sleeve and smelling like a bunch of juniper berries.

—The Cleveland *Leader* thinks that the description an old Virginia darkey gave his coon-trap is applicable to the finance plank of the Democratic platform: "It's got a spring at both ends, and can ketch de coon a-gwine or a-comin'." In either case the victim of the trap is a gone coon.

—It is said the Chinese are anxious to discontinue the exportation of coolies, but that Spain is determined to secure as many laborers of this class as possible for Cuba. In such a case our sympathies are with the Chinese. The coolies in Cuba are among the most abject slaves ever held in bondage, and the mere fact that the system is allowed is a disgrace to modern civilization.

—The presence of ex-Treasurer Spinner in Washington has given rise to a report that the President has offered him the office of Internal Revenue Commissioner, lately vacated by Mr. Pratt. It will be remembered that Mr. Spinner left the Treasury owing to a want of harmony with Mr. Bristow, and President Grant, retaining his old friendship for him, is said to be desirous of giving him a position again in the Treasury.

—The newest thing in neck-wear are the campaign neckties. They are white, with the names of the Republican or Democratic Presidential nominees on each end, and are calculated to save a good deal of time and trouble in finding out what a man's political sentiments are. If you wish to know his politics all you have to do is to look at his necktie. It has been suggested that they be universally worn for the benefit of the canvassers in estimating the party vote.

—The lottery men are finding a powerful enemy in the Postoffice Department, and letters addressed to them are now retained by order of the Postmaster General and the money returned to the senders. Formerly it was quite a profitable business, as before offered, but now the "square" ones are put in the same category with the swindling concerns. It will be well if a vicious system can be destroyed through the department; at least the mails should not be the means of taking money out of the pockets of simpletons who hope "to draw a prize" where prizes are never drawn.

—An effort is now making to secure the laying of an ocean cable from the western coast of this continent to Asia. A bill favoring such an enterprise passed the United States Senate a short time ago, but has been recalled from the House for further consideration. It is stated that under present arrangements a message from the Pacific States to China, Japan or Australia has to travel twenty-five thousand miles to reach its destination, with corresponding cost, while, if the proposed cable be laid, the distance will be reduced to six thousand miles and the cost of communication reduced at least sixty per cent., an item of considerable consequence to the world. The foreign trade of the seaports of China and Japan now amounts to over two thousand millions of dollars, while that of Australia is heavy and rapidly increasing.

—This is given as "the other side of that story" we published yesterday about Tilton: 1. Mrs. Tilton's counsel waited upon Mr. Tilton, informing him that she was utterly destitute, and requested some pecuniary assistance for her. 2. Mr. Tilton instantly handed to Mrs. Tilton a check for $1,000, to be given to her. 3. When his son Ralph came to visit him, Mr. Tilton took all his children from his room and went to Keyport, where Mr. Tilton's father and mother live. The children are still making their visit there, escaping from the heat of the city. No "carriage" was employed; the boy Ralph was not abducted; he was not taken away alone; he is not concealed. 4 Mr. Tilton has been staying for some weeks past at the Ocean View Hotel, at Asbury Park, near Long Branch, and will probably remain there while "the heated term" lasts. He is thoroughly engaged in literary work, is well-to-do, and has no idea of kidnapping his own children.

—General Crook has one man to three of the Sioux, but he is ready to fight. He proposes to wait for the eight companies of the Fifth Cavalry, and then he hopes to inflict a crushing blow. He is to be hoped the General may do what he purposes. Let there be no mistaken clemency now. The soup-house policy must yield to that of extermination. Let us drop it from our recent history. Sitting Bull is a relic of the Minnesota Indian war of 1862. He has been fighting ever since in the most cowardly and treacherous manner. The Minnesota war ended with the defeat and flight of the Sioux. About 900 Indians were captured, 498 were tried by court-martial, 300 were sentenced to be hung, but the President reprieved all but 38. The example was lost. The Indians assembled again as now reported, and gathered to his side a formidable army of border braves. Had the whole 300 been hung in 1862, some of them would have had no part in Custer's death.

—So the Old South Church of Boston must be pulled down and sold for rubbish in this centennial year. A structure almost priceless in its historic and monumental character has been sold for thirteen hundred dollars as rubbish, bricks and wood. From the steeple of the Old South Church blazed the signal fire that lighted up the American Revolution. Paul Revere carried the thrilling call to arms through the villages of New England —and all that sort of thing. Now it is sold for old rubbish. Some years ago Oliver Wendell Holmes, a Boston poet, flared up in some fine indignant lines against selling "Old Ironsides," for merchant service. Mr. Holmes has the same theme now, an antique and heroic thing destroyed and sold for the value of its old material. He might write another poem, but he won't be the poet of such sentiments as these:

> Ah, better that them sacred bricks
> Was Freedom's funeral pyre;
> Them blazes lighted Paul Revere,
> And she should sink in fire!
> —But no; don't burn them antique walls,
> Don't fire that ancient steeple,
> They'll bring twelve hundred dollars cash,
> We're level headed people.

—The destitution in New York is well illustrated in the sufferings brought to light by missionaries, who are working under the superintendence of Rev. Dr. Tyng's church. Among the many cases of distress noted is that of a well-dressed, respectable woman, who called upon Dr. Tyng's assistant pastor, Mr. Olmstead, almost fainting, and when he handed her a glass of soda water she took out a hard crust of bread and ate it ravenously. In a garret, without any other furniture than an old dry goods box for a table, and a broken chair, live a widow and her five young children. In a closet are a mattress and a blanket, which at night make a bed for the whole family. An aged woman, who was once in affluent circumstances, was some time ago found nearly dead with hunger, and it was only by careful nursing that she was saved. A young man, whose family were gradually starving, was driven to despair and intent on suicide. He was relieved and work for a few days secured him. The child of another died on Saturday last, and not only was the father unable to bury it, but he was unable to provide food for the living family. A subscription was raised in the Gospel tent. These are only a few of the many cases with which Dr. Tyng and his co-laborers have had to deal.

—A correspondent writing from Constantinople says of Murad and his Cabinet: "Never did a ruler have more capable men aiding the fortunes of a sinking State come to the helm of government than Murad the Fifth. He has not one quality that the exigency of the crisis requires. All depends on his Prime Minister, Mithad Pasha; if he should fall the whole fabric of the government will come down with him, for he is the only available Minister of any force and of character in the land. The present Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sefvet Pasha, is a superannuated statesman, who is always called into place when it is necessary to have a non-aggressive man at the head of the Foreign Department, neutral in his foreign predilections, with no salient antipathies, and accessible to all. He is kind-hearted, soft spoken, of large experience as a diplomatist and Cabinet Minister, a lover of peace and avoider of difficulties, and withal very shrewd. He cultivates procrastination as a rule of statecraft, and will only act when he can no longer delay. He is a pleasing specimen of a Turkish statesman, and everybody likes him. He lends his ear to the conflicting counsels of the Ambassadors of the protecting powers, but he follows the bent of his own judgment. Without being a Talleyrand in intrigue, he serves all parties when they need his services, and he betrays none. He is a very useful and worthy routine statesman, but he is not capable of playing a leading role, or of doing much else than help to keep the wheels of government in motion."

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1876.

SENATE.

Revolutionary Relics.

Mr. ANTHONY said among the distinguished visitors to the Centennial was the Marquis de Rochambeau, a grandson of Count de Rochambeau. He had been called home suddenly, and had not time to visit the national Capital. The Marquis had inherited all the papers of his grandfather, among them many of value relating to the American revolution. He submitted resolutions instructing the Committee on Library to inquire into the expediency of obtaining the papers of the Count de Rochambeau, now in possession of the Marquis de Rochambeau, relating to our war for independence. Agreed to.

The Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. ALLISON from the conference committee on the Army Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON said all matters relating to the organization of the army were to be submitted to a commission consisting of two members of the Senate, two members of the House, the Secretary of War and two army officers. The House had receded from all its amendments relating to reduction, reorganization and pay of the army. The bill as it came to the Senate from the House of Representatives appropriated $24,356,229. That amount was increased by the Senate $3,211,000. The conference committee reduced the amount of the Senate $1,491,193, leaving the total amount appropriated by the bill, if it should be passed, $26,069,665, or $1,884,500 less than was appropriated by the army bill of last year.

The Impeachment Trial.

Consideration of the articles of impeachment was then resumed, and John S. Evans was sworn. After some discussion as to the course of the examination Mr. CONKLING submitted the following order, which was agreed to:

"Ordered, that the managers proceed to examine witness Evans in chief, or should they decline to do so, respondent may proceed to examine witness in chief, with the right to the managers to cross-examine him like any other witness."

Mr. MCMAHON then proceeded to examine Evans. He recounted the circumstances under which he obtained the appointment. He first saw Belknap in Dubuque, Iowa, then here, in Washington. He was introduced to Belknap the second time by Gen. E. W. Rice. Gen. Belknap told him the appointment was already promised. Afterward, however, Belknap made a contract with Marsh, by which he received the appointment in consideration of paying $12,000 a year. The person to whom Belknap had promised the appointment was Marsh. He paid Marsh various sums, according to the contract, aggregating over $42,000.

Evans testified that he never had any conversation with the Secretary of War in relation to the payment of money. Marsh had no money invested in the business.

Mr. SARGENT asked if the managers did not intend to question witness about conversations between Marsh and Evans.

Mr. MCMAHON said he had no objection.

Evans then related in substance conversations between himself and Marsh. Marsh first spoke to Evans of $20,000 a year, but Evans could not pay that, and the figure fixed at was $15,000. Next morning, however, Evans saw in a newspaper that some of the troops were removed from the post, and he told Marsh he could not pay the sum agreed upon. They finally compromised on $12,000.

Mr. SARGENT asked if Marsh told him what he intended to with the money. Witness said he did not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carpenter—Belknap never requested witness to see Marsh. It was in reply to the statement of witness as to the amount he had invested at Fort Sill that Belknap said he could not pay the sum agreed upon. They finally compromised on $12,000.

Question—Did Marsh say to you he had to divide with any body? Answer—He never heard any allusion of the kind. Never heard any talk about money being paid to the Secretary of War until the publication of the article in the New York *Tribune* in 1872. Never had any indulgence from the Secretary of War not extending to other post-traders; never paid the Secretary of War a cent for the appointment; did not tell the Secretary he had made a contract with Marsh; could have reduced his price for goods more had it not been for the payment of $12,000 for the position; knew nothing of anybody advising the Secretary of War in regard to an agreement between Marsh and himself.

The impeachment proceedings were temporarily suspended, and legislative business resumed.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, submitted a report, which was read. In explanation of the report he said the bill as it originally passed the House of Representatives appropriated $15,256,731. The Senate added $8,000,000, as now reported it appropriated $16,229,777. The total amount of reductions made from the bill as it passed the Senate was $3,153,747. The Sundry Civil bill last year appropriated $26,644,359, or $1,041,272 more than the present bill. He was unable to see any great saving to the Government in the reductions made in the conference committee from the bill as it passed the Senate. He commented on various items, and argued that it would be necessary to pass a large deficiency bill next year. As the bill had been agreed upon in conference it provided that the Public Printer should be appointed by the President. That officer had heretofore been elected by the Senate, but the House for several years had disputed the right of the Senate to do so, and the Senate conferees thought it best to yield.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he would vote against the report because it struck out the appropriation of six thousand dollars for the examination of rebel archives. The action of the House conferees in striking out this appropriation was surprising. All this evidence should be locked up, and be of no use in sifting out false from true claims against the Government. Most important and valuable evidence had been found in these archives, which protected the Treasury. He argued that millions of dollars had been saved by the Southern Claims Commission on account of the evidence furnished by these rebel archives. The attitude of the House of Representatives was that there should be no more inquiry by the Government into this fountain pregnant with evidence to defeat fraudulent claims.

Mr. EATON said these archives had been examined and were all labeled.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied that it required constant care to keep them in order.

Mr. WINDOM urged the adoption of the report, and said he had no doubt there would be a large deficiency bill next year, but it would be after November, and there would not be so much trouble in passing appropriation bills. This whole report was framed upon the idea that there would be a deficiency bill next year.

The report was then agreed to—yeas 39, nays 12. Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Anthony, Brice, Conover, Edmunds, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill and Spencer.

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Mr. CARPENTER announced that this closed the case for the defense.

Manager MCMAHON stated that the managers had nothing to offer in rebuttal.

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Manager LORD suggested that the time for argument be limited. He said only two managers desired to be heard on questions of fact, but if there was to be any argument as to the effect of the two-thirds vote on the question of jurisdiction, a third manager desired to be heard.

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Mr. CONKLING submitted an order that three managers and three counsel may be heard in such order as they may arrange among themselves.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend this so as to limit the argument to six hours for each side. Rejected—16 to 29.

The order of Mr. Conkling was agreed to and the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment adjourned until to-morrow. Legislative business was resumed, and without important action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Another Railway.

Mr. JONES, from the Committee on Railroads, reported a bill incorporating the United States Central Railway Company for the construction of a passenger and freight railway from Chicago through Indianapolis, Lexington, Ky., Ashville, N. C., and Spartansburg, S. C., to Charleston, Port Royal and Savannah, with another branch to St. Louis. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

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Mr. BANKS modified his substitute for the second section to meet the views of Mr. Tucker, and it was stated by Mr. SCHLEICHER that it was acceptable to the sub-committee on the Texas Border Troubles.

Mr. Tucker's substitute was rejected, and that offered by Mr. Banks was adopted.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. The amendment to the first section adopted in committee yesterday, on motion of Mr. HANCOCK (Texas), providing that no part of the troops shall be taken from any State or service where public interest requires their continuance, was rejected by a party vote—79 to 98.

Without disposing of the bill the House adjourned.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Boat Races on Saratoga Lake.

SARATOGA LAKE, July 19.—After the disappointments of yesterday people were somewhat charry of starting for the lake until 9 o'clock, when a dispatch from Blankie announcing all fair for the race brought quick loads for all teams offering, and soon the roads were thronged with loaded teams. As the lake came in sight, looking like a mirror, smooth and beautiful, the expressions of satisfaction were general. The grand stand had a better crowd than yesterday, and loaded barges and steamers lay out on the lake. It was not until about 10:35 that the signal flag announced the start, and soon the flashing of oars was seen. The signal for the finish showed Cornell leading, Columbia second and Union third. Cornell appeared to be going about thirty-six strokes. At the mile Columbia led, with Harvard second and Cornell third. At two miles Cornell took the lead with a spurt, Harvard second. As they neared the stand a crowd of Cornells and Harvards cheered to the echo, and it was soon given out that Cornell was first, Harvard second, Columbia third, Union fourth, Wesleyan fifth and Princeton last. The following is the official time: Cornell, 17.01½; Harvard, 17.05¾; Columbia, 17.14; Union, 17.27½; Wesleyan, 17.58½; Princeton, 18.19¼.

The University race having thus terminated in favor of Cornell, the interest was concentrated on the single sculls.

About 11:30 the flag signaled the start of the single scull race. At the half mile flag Francis, of Cornell, was leading, and Parmley, of Princeton, second. The next signal showed Francis still leading, Danforth, of Harvard, second. The third time the flag went up gave the positions unaltered, and Cornell cheered wildly. Francis won by four lengths, Danforth second, Parmley third, and Weekes, of Princeton, fourth. Francis' time, 13.42¾; Danforth, 13.56; Parmley, 14.21; Weeks, 14.32¾.

Francis, of Cornell, a son of the editor of the Troy *Times*, was a wee bit worried, but he heard any talk about money being paid to the Secretary of War until the publication of the article in the New York *Tribune* in 1872. Never had any indulgence from the Secretary of War not extending to other post-traders; never paid the Secretary of War a cent for the appointment; did not tell the Secretary he had made a contract with Marsh; could have reduced his price for goods more had it not been for the payment of $12,000 for the position; knew nothing of anybody advising the Secretary of War in regard to an agreement between Marsh and himself.

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SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

The Servo-Turkish Conflict from a British Standpoint.

LONDON, July 19.—The *Times*, in a leading editorial article on the Servo-Turkish conflict, says: All that comes to us from Belgrade is contradicted from Constantinople, and conversely. When two opposing statements appear on the same day in the same column, the most trusting reader cannot escape from sensations of disappointment and indifference. We may, therefore, confine ourselves to indicating the main results of the campaign as they appear at the present moment and the positions which neighboring States have assumed, or are likely to assume in consequence. It is certain that the original plan of the Servian invasion has been disconcerted, and though undoubtedly they had fought with the greatest courage, they can make no real impression on the main body of the Turks. Granting the Servian claims that Gen. Tchernayeff has suffered no defeat, that he is still in the advance, and has taken means to secure his communications, we still believe that he will in the end have to fight for the security of the Servian frontier. He has but a small army, and the Turks probably even now outnumber him. Taking into consideration the numerical superiority of the Turks the difficulty of moving in such a country, and the defectiveness of Gen. Tchernayeff's equipment, we must conclude that the war will continue to fringe on the Servian frontier. The strangest failure of the campaign is the movement of the Prince of Montenegro. He has a force estimated at 30,000, largely composed of volunteers from other districts. He boasts of great successes; that he has beaten the Turks; that they have retreated before him; that his men would have made the port of Antivari useless to the Turks even if Austrians had not closed it. He has entered Novesinje, and threatens Mostar, but he is not co-operating with the Servians unless there be something very profound in his plan of campaign. The notion that the Montenegrins do not count upon the success of their allies, and therefore go for what they can get for themselves, begins to prevail. A short time will show the truth. Meantime Greece remains cautiously peaceful, and Roumania balances her demands on the Porte by earnest declarations of neutrality, and will probably keep quiet as long as she can.

Shooting Match.

At the Wimbleton meeting to-day, the first half of the match between the English, Scotch, Canadian and Australian teams was completed. The ranges were 200, 500 and 600 yards. The following are the scores: England, 492; Scotland, 491; Australia, 389; Canada, 364. The match will be concluded on Saturday at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The Scotch five include McVittie, Mitchell, Ferguson and Rae of the team selected for America. The Englishmen include the National Association's best shots. There is no Irish team competing. The conditions are seven shots apiece at each range.

Fighting Over Intrenchments.

BELGRADE, July 19.—Official dispatches say the Servians drove one wing of Osman Pacha's army out of three intrenchments, which the Turks took after receiving considerable reinforcement. The fight continues.

Business Failure in Havana.

HAVANA, July 19.—Tomas Benits & Co., general commission merchants and dealers in provisions in this city, have failed. Liabilities $500,000.

The Church of France.

VERSAILLES, July 19.—In the Senate the University debate was continued. M. Simon denied that the Moderate Republicans wished to attack religion. They only wished to oppose encroachments of the Church in the civil power.

The Powers Uniting.

PARIS, July 19.—The *Temps* states that six great powers are in daily communication relative to Eastern affairs, with a view of arriving at a common agreement in order to be in readiness to take advantage of any opportunity to exercise moral influence. It is understood that a general understanding exists between the powers as the system of an exclusive agreement between the three Northern empires having apparently been abandoned.

The Servian Reserves.

BELGRADE, July 19.—All the reserves have been ordered to assemble on Saturday for drill, preparatory to starting for the front.

The Attack on Osman Pacha.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19.—The eighteen Servian battalions from Saitschar participated in the recent attack on Osman Pacha's position at Ieseer. Three thousand Servians have been defeated at Nychagrael, in Bosnia, with the loss of three hundred.

The intelligence that the Servians have lost their positions around Niche is confirmed.

Bismarck's Advice.

A Berlin special says an amicable settlement has been reached between Turkey and Roumania is considered assured. Prince Bismarck has advised Roumania to strive to maintain peace.

War News Wanted.

A Belgrade special says the Minister of the Interior has received a deputation of inhabitants who threatingly demanded the publication of lists of killed and wounded and true reports of the progress of the war.

No Greek Christian Volunteers.

A Vienna dispatch says the Grand Vizier has declined to sanction the formation of a separate legion of Greek Christian volunteers.

Contributions.

The Khedive has presented the Porte with 25,000 rifles. Voluntary subscriptions in Turkey towards the war expenses amount to $600,000.

The Battle at Izvor.

LONDON, July 20.—The *Times'* Parakin special confirms the news of the battle at Izvor between Gen. Leschjanin and Osman Pacha. The Servians numbered 10,000, and the Turks previous to receiving reinforcements 12,000. The Servians were compelled to retreat.

Bulgarian Outrages.

The Servian Colonel Protish reports that Circassians and Bashi Bazouks have been sent to districts in Bulgaria, outside of the spheres of operations, and instructed to burn and destroy. It is estimated that 70,000 Bulgarians and Bosnian volunteers have taken up arms against Turkey.

There is information from independent and thoroughly informed sources that the Turkish position is not nearly so favorable as reported.

Counter-revolution in Servia.

A Vienna dispatch says an outbreak of the party opposed to war is expected in Central Servia.

False Telegrams

are being secretly disseminated announcing the annihilation of the Servian army. The adherents of the pretender Karagiorgewich are suspected. The authorities are investigating matters.

Fire in London.

LONDON, July 20—4 A. M.—The Dundee wharf at Whopping, a mile or so below the London docks, took fire at midnight, and is still burning. The upper stories are gutted.

The English Cotton Mills.

The Oldham cotton masters have resolved to run their mills only four days in the week. The wages of 52,000 operatives are thereby decreased by $50,000 weekly.

The British Iron Trade.

LONDON, July 20.—It was recently reported that a well known firm in the Cleveland district, one of the largest in the iron trade, failed, and a great financial concern, was seriously embarrassed. A private meeting of ironmasters in the neighborhood was subsequently held, in order to bridge over the difficulty, if possible. That meeting adjourned till to-day. The *Financier* this morning says it is understood that the balance sheet is to be submitted to the meeting, showing that the liabilities of the concern are about a million pounds sterling, with little or no assets after paying the first mortgage claims. It is hardly expected possible to avert a stoppage, but, as has been anticipated, it is unlikely to seriously affect the money market.

The Spanish Congress.

MADRID, July 19.—The Senate has approved the budget. Congress has passed a bill suppressing the Fueros in Biscay.

SIGNS OF REACTION.

The Bold Language of the Press Modified—The Advocacy of Reform Abandoned—The Conservatives Gaining Control—Fears of Bloodshed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22.—The papers of this city, which are printed in the Turkish language, are edited entirely in the Moslem interest. They are therefore greatly perplexed. Upon the accession of Sultan Murad these papers were united in proclaiming the regeneration of Turkey, and for one week there was such freedom of speech as has never before been known in this city. Every paper had editorials favoring equal rights and freedom, Parliament and Constitution, expressed in terms such as had never before been used in the ancient and venerable Arabic characters. Then a reaction set in. The Bureau of the Press suspended two or three papers all at once, and fiery articles began to appear denouncing Constitution and Parliament and equal rights as entirely opposed to Koranic law. This was due to the influence of the late Minister of War, Hussein Avni Pasha. Now, although the suspended journals have nearly all been allowed to reappear, the editorials on liberty and equality have quietly disappeared, and the old inane comments upon police court items again fill the columns of the papers. The anti-reform party have been agitating, and have gained the upper hand in this city. Hence Midhat Pasha's schemes for regenerating Turkey will have to wait a while, or there will be bloodshed, for the Softa bigotry is roused, and they have control of the people and possibly of the army. The Government is in a terribly awkward predicament. If reforms are granted by the Sultan, the Moslems will almost certain be led into revolt by the Softas. If reforms are not granted, Europe will again be knocking at the Sublime Porte in a very peremptory manner.

How completely the views of the masses of the people as to the object and the result of the revolution of May 30 differ from the aims of those who originated the conspiracy is becoming more evident daily. The leaders in the revolution are liberals, but the masses are the most ultra conservatives, because their Moslem fanaticism is being appealed to by the priesthood. In most parts of the interior it is commonly understood that the shaking off of European shackles which the revolution effected is the same as the conquest of Europe. Thousands of people believe that Turkey has once more reached the position which she occupied two hundred years ago, when Europe quailed before her, and that even Austria is to pay tribute to the glorious Sultan Murad. Many have been inclined to think that the Eastern question was solved when Sultan Murad came to the throne. We in Constantinople consider the Eastern question to be in the same knotty condition as ever. We do not envy Great Britain her position as Turkey's bail. It always seems to be very easy to reform Turkey to a bystander, it is so easy to see what is needed. But it is truly the work of Sisyphus to attempt to introduce the reform. To-day we are peaceful and safe, but the possibility is always present that the quiet Turk of to-day will be a raging demon to-morrow, and that the work of years may be undone in a few hours, so that Europe shall blaze from end to end as a result of a decision in some obscure Turkish mosque.

The Sultan has not yet girded on the sword. It is doubtless true that he would not be safe in the streets of his own city.

Troops are being concentrated near the mouth of the Bosphorus. The second class of reserves are being called out with a view to emergencies.

The English fleet lies at the Dardanelles quietly waiting. One very strong reason with England for sending this fleet to Turkey was that the 20 old Turkish ironclads in the Bosphorus could not be defended by them, and hence in a hands of Russia would make her practically unassailable in these waters. The flagship of the Turkish fleet has 24 inches of metal at water line, and carries 12 inch rifle cannon in battery. Besides this she is a powerfil ram, being driven by engines of 6,000 horse-power. The English Government is trying to buy her from Turkey.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Straw Bid Frauds.

Judge George P. Fisher, before the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, explained his connection with the prosecution of the straw bid frauds, especially the failure to convict Contractor Hinds. Judge Fisher testified that the Postmaster General had cut off all chance and power of the conviction of Hinds by granting immunity to all really guilty parties if they would testify against Hinds, about whose guilt there was some doubt. Fisher said all this had been done before he was called into the case, and both Judge Spruce, Assistant Attorney General at the Postoffice Department, and himself told the Postmaster General it was very doubtful about convicting Hinds, even before the indictment was found against him.

The South Carolina Troubles.

Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, arrived in Washington yesterday, and had a consultation with Gen. Grant and Attorney General Taft regarding the present trouble at Hamburg. The Governor was fully informed as to what the views of the General Government are upon this affair, and they are substantially to the effect that the Governor of South Carolina should execute its laws and bring to prompt trial and punishment the parties guilty of having been engaged in the riotous demonstrations and murders just reported. The subject will without doubt receive full consideration at the next Cabinet meeting, the impression being that the Administration will seek to insist upon the State laws being executed in this case. The conferences between Gov. Chamberlain and Cabinet officers mentioned were very earnest, the officials representing to the fullest extent the views of the President and Cabinet as to the absolute necessity of prompt action on the part of the State authorities.

Gov. Chamberlain came to Washington by invitation of the Secretary of War, and also at the suggestion of Congressional friends. He does not ask for military assistance to aid the State in bringing offenders to justice.

Impeachment of Secretary Robeson

The situation in regard to the impeachment of Robeson is this: After a full discussion with Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Glover, Chairman of the Real Estate Pool Committee, has determined to make a report to the House the same report that will be made by the Naval Committee, viz.: to refer the evidence to the Judiciary Committee.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

The conference committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill has reached a final agreement by the House conferees acquiescing in the Senate amendment striking out the clause by which the House proposed to repeal the National registration law.

Shipping Investigation.

The Committee on Judiciary investigating the charges against Representative Hayes, from Alabama, regarding the appointment of Guy R. Beardsley, of New York, as cadet at the Military Academy, will report to-morrow. It will say it does not know the certificate was entirely false, but is certainly censurable for signing it on evidence so barren and suspicious, but recommended that no further action be taken."

Slow Mails Again.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The last fast mail, under instructions from the Postoffice Department, will leave New York on next Saturday via Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati. The Pennsylvania road has also given notice to the Postmaster General that it will not carry mails on two or three other trains. The changes required by the provisions of the Postal Appropriation bill will have the effect to throw all letters and papers from 12 to 24 hours behind their present time of delivery at all points west of Chicago. Under the fast mail system, by the lapping of mails, all the principal business centers were supplied with mails during business hours, but under the new system they will arrive after business hours and will not be distributed until next day. In the future only one postal car will leave New York daily. All mail matter arriving at Philadelphia in the morning, after Saturday, will have to lie there until night, making a corresponding delay at Pittsburgh. The postal officials state that with the means at command it will be necessary to cut down the mail service throughout the entire country one-half. The only saving in the bill is the 10 per cent. reduction, which will amount to about $900,000. The reduction of the clerical force in the postoffice will, it is said, also cause delay in the distribution of the mail. This was work in the time of fast mail service was done on the trains. Mr. Holman, one of the Democratic projectors of this system, says the people will not mind it.

Fatal Affray in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—At Nortonville, Ky., an affray, probably fatal, occurred about seven o'clock this morning. Mr. Z. Drake, of the firm of Williams & Drake, employed a man to work at a saw mill, whereupon Mr. Chester Williams objected and discharged the boy. The action brought on a few words between Drake and Williams, but amounted to nothing. Wm. Jeffreys came up about this time, and as an old grudge had been existing between Jeffreys and Drake, Drake being out of humor, made mention of it, saying that he understood that he (Jeffreys) intended to whip him if he came where he was at work. Jeffreys laid hold of Drake, and Drake drew a revolver and fired, but without effect. The two now grappled and fell into the sawdust pile, Jeffreys being the uppermost man. Dr

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THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1876.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 35f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102⅛.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111⅛.

SOME progress was yesterday made in solving difficult problems in Congress. The Conference Committees,—the Sundry Civil, and Army Appropriation,—agreed on a report.

IF TELEGRAMS from Washington are reliable, HENDRICKS makes the repeal of the resumption act the condition of his acceptance of the nomination tendered him. The ticket will then be a hard-soft-money affair.

A CORONER'S jury, in the cases of the THIELHORN brothers, who were stoned to death for their crimes, at Newark, New Jersey, have decided that the attack on them was unwarranted! Strange institutions, those Coroner's juries.

OUR local Executive Committee is apparently thoroughly organized, but the torrid heats will prevent other activity than that which pertains to preliminary organization, until the cooler days that are yet to come. It is wise, however, to have all the preliminary arrangements in perfect order.

CAPTAIN ANDREWS, of I troop, Third U. S. Cavalry, in making his report of the battle on Rose Bud, says: "In closing this report I desire to mention the distinguished gallantry of Second Lieutenant JAMES E. H. FOSTER, who acted throughout the whole affair in the most efficient manner, displaying courage and bravery of a very high order." Col. ROYALL, we learn, has recommended Lt. FOSTER for a Brevet.

THE strained effort of the Democratic section of the Naval Committee, to censure Secretary ROBESON, will cause a reaction of sentiment in his favor. That gentleman, under the frequent and specific charges made against him by certain of the press, had suffered in reputation; but when called upon to confront those charges officially, either dissipated them, or broke their force. The one most harped upon by the committee,—that of advancing money to JAY COOKE, MCCULLOUGH & Co., in London, was fully shown to have been warranted by the circumstances, though technically a violation of law. If the Secretary suffers no worse attacks, he will be fortunate.

IF WE might presume to advise so consistent a journal as the *Post*, we would suggest that it is not at all necessary to republish old editorials to prove that it loved TILDEN one or two years ago. Nor need it be at all alarmed at the mention of the fact that it was virulently hostile to him a short while since. It was to be expected that it would "eat crow" when the nomination was made, and the bantering indulged in by its cotemporaries is merely designed to keep its courage up during the periods of mastication. But it will not answer for the *Post* to attempt to make out that it loved TILDEN all the while. Always stand by your colors, whether in victory or defeat.

EVANS did not prove the profitable witness he was expected to be. He testified yesterday that his monetary relations were with MARSH only, and that he knew of no other party to the monetary transactions. The case for the prosecution may, therefore, be said to be closed. As it stands, we greatly doubt the conviction of BELKNAP by the necessary two-thirds vote. The whole case rests on the testimony of MARSH, and this has so many palliating clauses that those who have doubts at all, even of the jurisdiction of the Senate in the case, will vote for acquittal. That BELKNAP is morally guilty, we do not doubt, but the fact of moral guilt, does not always carry proof of legal guilt. Thus the ex-Secretary will probably escape.

DESPITE the attempts of the Democracy to belittle and decry the outrages at the South, as affairs of the imagination, rather than of fact, the Hamburg massacre bears no such interpretation. Even LAMAR admits that it was barbarous and indefensible. He does not think, however, that it was symptomatic,—that the white element of the South inclines to such outrages, as chance may offer. We think just otherwise. The fact that such massacres have occurred, in all parts of the South, on trivial provocation, shows that the propensity to commit such deeds is general and wide spread. There is evidently an undercurrent of vindictiveness among the Southern whites against the blacks. Here and there it finds expression in bloody outbreaks, fiendishly cruel, all of which are apparently sustained by the average sentiment at the South. In Congress LAMAR prudently disavows the affair, but the Democratic press at the North belittle it as a matter of small consequence.

DOES DISCRIMINATION PAY?

LONG before the other press of the city had thought it proper to consider the freight discrimination question at all, the GAZETTE discussed fully and elaborately the very questions that now constitute the most exciting phases of the subject. We had not the alleged facts which have been given to the public within a few days, but the principle involved we considered fully. This is, to put in the form of an inquiry—why are discriminations practiced? The usual answer is, that higher rates must be paid to non-competing points, in order to make good the losses resulting from competition. The answer furnished to the question by the allegations made in a Sunday paper is, generalized that railroad officials share in the proceeds of rebates. This declaration, as made by Mr. ROCKAFELLAR, in Washington, is repelled by Colonel SCOTT as untrue, as applied to him. The charges made in this city have not yet been answered, but should be, as they involve the fair fame of several prominent railroad officials. Discriminations, perpetrated as a means of blackmail, are intensely outrageous. They rest on no higher ground than selfish greed, and if the allegations made can be sustained, it is simply imperative that the wrong must be promptly remedied. An entire community, large and important as that of this city, cannot be impoverished to satisfy the greed of a few persons. We therefore repeat our call for the officials charged to clearly state whether they are involved or not.

On the broader ground stated above, that discriminations form a part of the necessary policy of railroads, there is more to be said. We freely admit that this is a prevailing view among railroad men, and is accepted as an unchallenged proposition. They have, dividends to make on stock, and interest to earn on bonds. Between certain points, they compete with rival lines, and this competition lowers rates, often below the paying point. To make this good, and to earn the profits necessary, heavy rates are enforced to non-competing points, and these are thus forced to make good losses suffered elsewhere. Or to put it differently: Chicago is a competing point, and Pittsburgh is not. Chicago is charged less than it should be, and Pittsburgh a correspondingly increased amount. Pittsburgh, in other words, pays a certain proportion of the freights to Chicago, and this to the detriment of her own business prosperity. Is not this a violation of sound business principles, even from a railroad standpoint, and a gross outrage, considered from the standpoint of the suffering city? It is, from any point of view inequitable and unjust, and is beginning to be ruinous to certain large cities, while not materially beneficial to any, nor even to the railroads.

But this is not the worst, or most offensive form that this evil takes. It is declared that discriminations are made, for and against individuals in the same city. If this were done, according to some fixed rule, that would bear examination, it might be tolerated. For example, rates of freight might be graded by the amount of business done, and no one could complain, provided the gradation in rates were equitable. But as a matter of personal favor, to one house as against another, to give secret rebates, is to violate the most palpable rules of fairness and right. It enables one to make money at the expense of another; or to state it more strongly, it amounts to a direct interference on the part of the railroad management, to enable one to make money, and to force another to lose it. This is absolutely intolerable. It violates the most important rights of citizens, is offensive, and has no excuse whatever, except that it is a species of favoritism. We submit that railroads are public, chartered institutions, with duties defined as common carriers, and when they presume to interfere with private business interests, in favor of one and against another, they have exceeded their powers, violated the spirit and letter of their charters, and the laws bearing on such corporations, and represent an evil that must be reformed. It is so palpable that this form of discrimination does not pay, that we have no need to argue it. What difference does it make to the railroads who sell certain goods, so it receives its freight for transporting them? This is a question that will surely be agitated till reform is had.

As to the methods of redress, it will be noticed that the sub-committee of the Committee of Commerce have agreed on a bill that is thought to meet the case. It is in general terms, yet sufficiently definite to meet the demands of the case in several particulars. But we hold that the railroads, as a matter of direct policy, should not wait until compelled by laws to render justice to the people. We hold that their own interests call upon them to do this. Were equitable rates established, and no partiality shown, the business of the country would be readjusted, and railroads would earn as largely as now, through the stimulus given to trade. It is far better, for example, for the Pennsylvania road, that Pittsburgh should speedily attain a population of a half million, than that it should remain as it now is. Yet the whole bent of its policy, at the present, is to build up Philadelphia and Chicago, and to depress Pittsburgh. It is the policy of the Fort Wayne road to build up Pittsburgh, as well as Chicago, yet it follows the Pennsylvania railroad policy. The time has come for a change, and we hope Congress may do something to bring it about.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The great Exposition at Philadelphia has been so largely written about, that it would be hazardous to consider it further, did we propose to enter into a detailed description. Having spent a number of days in taking a more or less hurried view of it, we have grouped in our mind its general features, rather than analyzed its special details. In size, completeness and elegance, it stands admittedly superior to any Exposition ever held. The Main and Machinery Halls are magnificently adapted to the purposes for which they were erected. They are spacious, well lighted, and present a pleasing appearance to the eye. Agricultural Hall wears a cheap look, but is amply sufficient for the display made. The Government building is probably as interesting, in the display made, as any aside from the Main Hall. The Art Gallery,—or Memorial Hall does not realize expectations; and the Annex, while a cheap structure, serves its purposes admirably. When, however, the grounds have been passed over, and the several buildings visited, a feeling of surprise will remain, at the vastness and completeness of the preparations and display. There is a lack of rigid system and order in the display, for which we have heard no reason assigned. Some of our Pittsburgh firms have displays of grate fronts, and kindred articles in the carriage department, while less meritorious displays in the same line from other points are found in the largely frequented Main Hall. Our Pittsburgh iron displays are also scattered,—a few being found in Main Hall, but in a less prominent position than might have been given.

The most noticeable feature of the display is the high grade of the goods. No mean, indifferent, or even moderately excellent work is displayed there, but all is of the finest quality. While the different nations come into comparison in the same line of articles in but few instances, when they do, it requires a shrewd expert to determine which is superior. Even in departments involving taste as well as skill, this equality is very observable. The French have been supposed to be unapproachable in their taste in providing dresses for ladies; and yet those in the English cases fairly rivaled those from France. In the line of coaches and carriages, those of American make were to all appearances, fully equal to the English make. The skill of the world is, evidently, very evenly distributed among the several nations. The Centennial affords the clearest evidence of this. As to the quantity of space required by the several nations—the foreign display is relatively very large. In the Main Hall the United States have, apparently, but about one-fourth the space—although we have entire buildings outside devoted to specialties. Not only is a large part of the space in Main Hall devoted to the display of foreign goods, but the same is true of the other leading buildings. Whether this is significant, and if so, in what particular, we have no means to judge.

So far as appears on the surface, the management is quiet and effective. It is currently understood that there are disagreements and heart burnings within, but an outer harmony is maintained. The really practical, and effective man is Director General GOSHORN, although he will not probably reap a harvest of glory. Complaints are made of red tape in the management, but of this we know nothing. It may be true, and necessary. A large and complicated affair necessitates system and order. Financially it must prove a great failure. The attendance of paying visitors did not average, last week, over 18,000 per day; and if reports are reliable, this just sufficed to meet the current, daily expenses. While the hot weather has been seriously against attendance, it begins to be suspected that hard times have more to do with it. This is the vacation season in this country, and by the middle of August business will claim the attention of the people. Admit that the attendance doubles in August and September,—and still the utmost that can be figured out of the entire season will be $1,500,000, with a strong probability that $1,000,000 will be a large sum to count on after current expenses are paid. This assumes that all stock subscriptions, State and national donations, will be lost, except where the ownership of buildings erected by their moneys remains. Pennsylvania will have Memorial Hall, and possibly other buildings. We do not wish to convey the idea that the money will prove a total loss, in the sense that it was not properly used. It will indirectly benefit the country, but never be returned to the owners or subscribers. It begins to be a serious question whether the Exposition will not prove financially detrimental to Philadelphia. The preparations for it were so extensive, and the expectations indulged so extravagant, that disappointment is sure to be experienced. If losses are not actually sustained it will be fortunate.

As to the influence of the Centennial in attracting vast numbers to it, even from so near a point as Pittsburgh, careful investigation leads us to think that it is not a success. We do not rejoice at this, but think it amply worth the time and expense necessary to a visit; but the fact is the people are not rushing to Philadelphia in overwhelming numbers. The reasons for this we need not canvass. But we are all satisfied that local expositions are relatively better attended and more largely productive of good to the locality where they are held than are International Expositions to the locality where they are held. Further than this, we are decidedly of the opinion that our Pittsburgh Exposition, soon to be held, will be this year more productive of practical business results to the exhibitors than, as a rule, will that of Philadelphia be to our Pittsburgh trade. And these are not hastily formed opinions either.

THE PENALTY OF RICHES.

How an Old Lady is Troubled With Her Wealth.

One of the prominent legal luminaries New York has for a client a wealthy old lady, now verging on to four score years in age. She is reported to possess about a million, well invested in real estate and dividend-paying bonds. She has but few relatives, and these few pester her beyond all reason. Two of them are her own children, already rich from the proceeds of their father's bounty, when he died, twenty years ago. There are four grandchildren, and a half-dozen nieces and nephews. Between all these a constant struggle has been going on for several years to secure the favor of the old lady, and obtain remembrance in her will. The consequence is that they keep her in constant hot water, and several times she has petulantly informed those nearest to her that she will disinherit the entire lot. The lawyer before mentioned has drawn for the old lady no less than thirteen wills in ten years. In the beginning she devised certain bequests, and then changed them by codicils. The additions, however, became so conflicting that she was advised to make a new will. Since then every new whim or desire as to the disposition of her property demands a new will, and she refuses to believe in codicils at all. Once, five years ago, she arranged the deed of certain property and the stocks and bonds in separate envelopes, and marked them on the outside with her own hands for those she designed to benefit. Repeatedly she has been advised to divide her property while she lives, but she steadily refuses, and says: "No, if I do I shall regret it and be unhappy." Her latest will is now in the Safe Deposit Company's vaults, and devises the bulk of her property to certain benevolent institutions. Our legal friend predicts, however, that he will be sent for within three months to draw another will, unless in the interim the aged will-maker should happen to die. Thus the riches of the world trouble their possessors, and the old lady is worrying herself to the grave disposing of her property.

Midsummer.

The signs of midsummer are almost entirely sights and sounds of repose. June is like the breaking of the waves of beauty upon the shores of earth. But have you ever observed, after watching the waves on the beach until the tide has come in, and the last ripple has ceased, what a hush comes upon the mighty bosom of the sea? It is profound stillness and perfect rest, that almost makes you hold your breath, as Nature is holding hers.

Midsummer is the flood-tide of the year, and just such a calm settles down upon the heart of the earth, after surging into light and song and blossom. There is a shimmer of heat over the landscape, and the hills put on a veil of mist. Nearly all the birds have stopped singing; but the wood-thrush keeps up his heavenly music in the deep forests; the song-sparrow warbles on, happy in any weather; and the little pasture-sparrow, bid among the berry-bushes, pours out his tiny trickling melody, which seems like a drop of summer sunshine melted into a song. Over the mown meadows comes the shrill, hot twang of the harvest-fly, which might be the very voice of the August noon, complaining of its own heat.

The violets, and almost all the roses, are gone before midsummer comes, and flowers as well as birds are fewer than in June. But you will find the fragrant white pyrola in the shade of the pinewoods; the yellow St. John's wort stars the grass here and there, and the meadow-sweet waves its pink and white tufts along the dry roadside; while the red lily grows out among the brakes and bayberry-clumps, a flame kindled by the August sun. The showy water-lily, the purest and coolest and freshest of all the flowers, is the child of the midsummer months, and is a refreshment wherever seen, floating in its water-cradle, kissed by sunbeams and rocked by every passing breeze.

Rutherford B. Hayes' Romance.

The nomination of General Rutherford B. Hayes recalls a reminiscence of twenty-three years ago, which may bear repeating. During the summer of 1853, when a fearful scourge sent the hapless residents of New Orleans flying in every direction, the writer hereof found himself the inmate of a boarding house in Alleghany City. Among other guests was a most accomplished lady, who, although the daughter of a once wealthy merchant, was sufficiently independent to obtain a situation as teacher in the public schools. Advancing rapidly, she at that time was principal of one of the largest grammar schools of the town, and very greatly admired by a wide circle of acquaintances. Two young Ohioans, who seemed to be spending the summer in the locality, were special admirers, visiting the house several times each week. One of them, quite a handsome man, with a most intelligent face, and flaming red hair, called repeatedly, as early as 8 o'clock in the morning, the lady's school duties requiring her attendance at 9. It was evidently a case of severe infatuation in both these youths, but the absence of acrimony and the warm friendship which continued throughout the fierce rivalry attracted the admiration of all. At length, according to the gossip of the time, the two drew straws to see which should propose first. The red headed man was the victor, but the lady declined both offers. She subsequently married and died during the war, but it may not be uninteresting to know that the auburn-haired gallant upon that occasion was Rutherford B. Hayes.—*New Orleans Times.*

One of the "Mad Poet's" Epigrams.

Mr. Lang, editor of the New York *Gazette*, once alluded to the "Mad Poet" as "M'Donald Clarke, that fellow with zigzag brains." The insulted poet rushed into the sanctum of the *Commercial*, blazing with fury.

"Do you see, Colonel," said he, "what Johnny Lang says of me? He calls me a fellow with zigzag brains."

"Well, and so you are," said the Colonel. "I think it is a very happy description of you."

"Oh, that's very well for you to say," retorted M'Donald. "I'll take a joke from you; but Johnny Lang shall not destroy my well earned reputation. Zigzag brains, forsooth! Zigzag brains—think of it, Colonel. I must have a chance to reply to him in your paper."

"How much space would you want?" inquired the colonel.

"I think I could use him up in column and a half," said McDonald.

"A column and a half!" said the colonel. "Stuff! You shall have no such space. I'll give you just four lines, and if that will answer, fire away, but not one line more."

The poet, thus driven into a corner, instantly wrote off the following neat epigram:

"I can tell Johnny Lang, in the way of a laugh,
In reply to his rude and unmannerly scrawl,
That, in my humble sense, it is better by half
To have brains that are zigzag than no brains at all."

"There, colonel," said he, "let Johnny Lang put that in his pipe and smoke it."

A TALK ABOUT APPLES.

A Summer Idyl Concerning the American's Favorite Fruit.

Red-cheeked, rosy, or golden yellow; sometimes purple, specked, or green, or streaked with yellow and red, or, perhaps, touched with the exquisite tint known as maiden's blush; under these and multiform gradations of color, Nature puts her faithfulest, firmest-fleshed fruit, and we call it the apple. It stands justly at the head of vegetable productions; it is an orb of tempting virtue; it spheres, in limits that fit the hand, a bundle of earth's best flavors; it symbols the brain of vegetation, for it has nobility as well as beauty of appearance: a cranium suggesting wisdom, and an almost kissable face. As iron is rated among the metals, so the apple ranks among fruits. It is not the most luxurious or the most luscious for the moment, but it is the most durably valuable, the most practical. All languages make room for its name, and, being always planted near the house, it equals the dog in notoriety for human companionship. As the word *book* is appropriated as the fit name for the chief book of all, so *apple* sometimes stands for fruit in general. Scripture and geology, which have been supposed to differ about some things, agree as to its age, both placing its birth just a little before man's, as if it were said, "Now the apple is born, it is time for man to be, who is destined to eat it." It is not Genesis but tradition which makes it the apple that was put into Eve's hand, and afterward into her own and Adam's mouth; but literature seems quite at unison in accepting this version of the matter. The unfortunate fruit, whatever it may have been, was said to be of the tree of knowledge; and, curiously enough, the apple has a very pertinent relation to the brain, stimulating its life and its activity, which it does by its immense endowment of phosphorus, in which element it is said to be richer than anything else in the vegetable kingdom. But phosphorus is not only brain-supporting; it is *light-bringing*, and must thus contribute to knowledge.

The apple follows the belt of civilization—the zone of intellect—or else is followed by it. It is, at any rate, correlative, and we may well say—

"Where thou art is clime for me."

It would be impossible to report, in reasonable briefness, the numberless ways in which it has been sung and celebrated. The proso "Edda" says that "Iduna keeps in a box the apples with the gods, when they feel old age approaching, have only to taste of to become young again." To them, then, the apple-tree was not only the tree of knowledge, but the tree of life. If you should attempt to follow it into literature, it would take you all the way through. I just recall at this moment, from a cursory reading when it first appeared, the fine aroma of an essay by Mr. Curtis on the apple, in which all that is graceful was most gracefully said; but I am ashamed to confess that I cannot quote a sentence of it. And yet it remains, like the flavor of the fruit long ago eaten, or like a melody of Beethoven's which haunts me, but which I cannot retouch with my fingers, or place in the most fragmentary score.

About this fruit, how many fables cluster! The familiar one of Eris, who, simply because she was not invited to a wedding, threw an apple, marked "To the fairest," before Juno, Venus, and Mineva, and so caused the Trojan War and its voluminous woes, is familiar to every schoolboy. Fleet-footed Atalanta, after vanquishing and killing so many of her suitors, was won by an apple. It was the apple, too, which was used among other things, to tempt Tantalus. In the garden of the Hesperides were planted seeds from the apples which were brought by the earth-goddess as gifts to Juno, at the time of her nuptials with Jupiter; and I think these must have been among the beginning of wedding-presents, which have now grown into that irksome modern institution that includes nearly everything valuable in its list of offerings. But these apples of Juno, when they were, of course, the best the earth could afford, it took three pretty women to guard; and, when they forgot their trust so far as to go to eating them, it required a many-headed hydra to do the duty; but Hercules, it seems, outwitted it. When Atlas slipped the world off his shoulders, and gave it to Hercules for a few of these apples, must we infer that he thought there was nothing in the world of equal value? If he did so think, Hercules agreed with him, for he tossed back to Atlas the *worldly* bauble, and went on with his apples rejoicing. Homer names "apple-trees bearing beautiful fruit" as one of the features in the famous garden of Alcinous.—*Joel Benton, in Appletons' Journal for August.*

A FEW COOL SUGGESTIONS.

How to Pass the Time When the Dog Star Rages.

As we have adopted cool clothing, and cooling beverages as appropriate to the season, so let there at this time be nothing but cooling thoughts in our minds. Let us talk of going skating and tell stories of old sleigh-riding parties and snow-balling matches and coasting down hill. Let us go back in memory to the quiet pool in the shadow of overhanging elms and maples, where we learned to swim and enjoyed the summer wind for hours while we were trying to untie the knots which comrades had made under the legs of our breeches. Think of a winter snow-storm with its "frolic architecture" on fence, tree and gable. Imagine the rush of a night wind at sea or dream of mountain peaks that lift their white heads in the blue air and chill the sunshine with their masses of ice. Suppose that you are taking down into the crevasse of a glacier where a sunbeam never fell. Imagine yourself frozen among icebergs in the far North, with the Arctic waste about you, a polar bear perhaps staring down from some snowy pinnacle, and seals splashing in the open spaces of frosty blue water. Suppose yourself a barefooted patriot tramping about in the blood-stained snow of Valley Forge, or a veteran of the Old Guard on the retreat from Moscow, with your hands so benumbed that you cannot fire your musket, or one of Tyson's party afloat on an ice-floe. Keep cool outwardly and inwardly. Don't read Virgil's account of the burning of Troy or Dante's description of Farinata in his glowing tomb, or Milton's Satan in the sea of fire. Avoid all warm poetry; peruse the Snow Image and the Snow Man, and the records of Arctic travels, or the account of Eve's garden party in "Paradise Lost," or the portions of the "Inferno" wherein are described the sinners preserved in ice. Tasso's account of the enchantment of Armida, or Spencer's description of the region in which Sir Guyon was tempted, is even better; for the words of those poets are like the rustle of multitudinous leaves in the breeze, and you hear in their lines the murmur of the streams and the splash of the fountains of which they sing. Would that we could have Ulysses sit and talk to us at such a season, if what Homer says of his eloquence were true—that his winged words came like the wintry snow flakes.

Bath of an Iceberg.

Let us see if I can tell it to you as vividly as the fish-hawk seemed to tell it to me: Imagine a great sea with waters black from intense cold, but flecked all over with snow-white wave crests. There is land in sight, but not a tree, not a green field, nearly cold land, dazzling and glittering with glaciers and snow-peaks. On the water are floating, swiftly and silently, great icebergs that look like gleaming marble palaces which some unseen spirit has set in motion.

All at once one great berg, the largest and most beautiful of all, begins to move uneasily,—to waver as if looking about to see if it is observed. Then suddenly, with swift and graceful majesty, it plunges its high crowned head beneath the waves. There is a moments struggle, the sea swells and tosses; then out of its bath, presenting a new and even more beautiful front than before, comes the glittering berg, calm and mighty still, to float on its southward way.—*St. Nicholas for August.*

Why He Didn't.

There was a cogent reason, says M Quad, why a ten-year old boy living on Duffield street didn't have a stick of gum in his mouth when he arrived at the Cass avenue drinking fountain yesterday morning. Other boys had gum to chew on, and when they expressed their surprise at his gross neglect of a boy's plainest duty, he replied:

"Sposen a cow got into your garden last night; sposen your father got up this morning and saw all the onions kicked over among the beets, the peas mixed up with the lettuce and the horseradish all chawed up into strings; sposen he just jumped up and down, and kicked and howled, and wanted to kill somebody or something, would any of you want to ask him for a cent to buy gum with?"

The jury at once returned a verdict in favor of the boy, and seven "cuds" were torn apart to form one for him.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

ROMANCE AND REALITY.

I.

UNDER THE ELMS.

Never was month like the month of June,
Her wreath of roses and lovers' moon.

Think ye "the world is out of joint?"
Then watch ye the shadows of old West Point.

See how they fall on the grassy sward;
Watch them lie on the glittering sword

Of the eager youth who longs for strife
And the stern delights of a soldier's life.

Yonder the building, old and gray,
Where he learned the warrior's art to slay.

Behind, are the hours of labor done;
To-day the sweetness of triumph won;

But sweetest of all the tender smile
That beams on a fairer face the while,

As the tale is told that, ever the same,
Fresh beauty wins from a dream of fame.

A nameless boy is her lover now,
With a beardless cheek and a childish brow.

Wait till the fearful war drum rolls;
In the bitter hour that tries men's souls

He will win the honors that she shall wear,
Till her woman's heart grows proud to bear

A name that a nation loves to boast,
And writes with those that she honors most.

There's rapture thrills through the lips that kiss
And lisp of fame is a scene like this.

II.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Far away on the wild frontier
Stands the cot of the pioneer.

Loud he calls to the soldier bands,
"Drive ye the savage from our lands."

The word is given, the charge is led,
And the red soil groans with the martyr dead.

Hark ye! what is the sound that swells?
Crack of rifle and savage yells.

Poisoned arrow and hissing shot
Pour from the ambush thick and hot.

Red blood, flowing from manly veins,
Dyes with crimson the burning plains.

Look! how silent a brave form lies!
The sun glares down from the tearless skies.

No soft hand touches the matted hair,
No lips of woman are resting there.

Only a veteran, stern and grim,
Pauses a while with eyes grown dim.

There's a pictured face on the blood-stained grass;

O'er the smiling eyes no shadows pass.

There are other eyes that are dim with tears,
That will smile no more in the coming years,

That turn in pain from the cheerless moon
As the weeks bring round the month of June,

And lips that whisper a simple name
That has never rung on the blast of fame.
—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Novel Entertainment.

A Boston lady gave the most unique of entertainments at Newport the other night. The guests were bidden as usual, and came in all the glory of fine evening toilets. On arrival they were ushered into the barn, which had been changed by the magic of flowers and evergreens and bunting into the most charming of dancing halls. The stalls were made special bowers for the weary dancers or the on-looking wall-flowers. They served equally well for the couples who varied the time by a little gentle flirtation. One odd feature was the labeling the stalls, "Fortune joined the Polo Club," "Dickey gone to the Centennial," and other equally humorous little fables in regard to the former occupants of the place. An immense horse-shoe, composed of white flowers, red rose-buds representing the nails, was one of the quaintest and prettiest of the decorations. In all this bower of roses, of course, the original taint of the stable was smothered, and Fortune and Dickey would have sniffed in vain for the familiar odors delectable to their equine nostrils.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

GRAY'S ROOF PAINT
STOP ALL LEAKS
IN
OLD SHINGLE, TIN, FELT OR CANVAS ROOFS.
84 Diamond Street.

JOSEPH MCNAUGHER..... SAM'L MCNAUGHER.
PAVING.
We are prepared to pave, repave or repair streets, side-walks and yards with stone, brick or flags, furnishing and setting curbstones at lowest prices to justify good work.
We will furnish contractors and others with curbstones, cut or rough. Orders promptly attended to. Address
McNAUGHER & CO.,
362 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Office hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6 P. M.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS.
No. 127 Liberty St.,
cor of Fifth Avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, BOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
211 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

ABDUL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

FOR THE CENTENNIAL
AND
Summer Excursionists!
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
Traveling Satchels,
LUNCH BASKETS,
Fine Ivory and Rosewood Hair Brushes,
RAZOR STRAPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
C. Yeager & Co.
110 MARKET STRET.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRUMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

SATURDAY, JULY 15.

Stock Just as Complete and Attractive as Ever!

WITH LOWEST PRICES ON EVERY ARTICLE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City

DRESS GOODS.
We respectfully invite attention to our Dress Goods department, which is never allowed to run down at any season of the year, and will now be found just as attractive as ever, and prices lower nowhere in the United States.
New Fresh Goods on every counter.
New lines of Black Alpacas and Mohairs, every grade.
Black Wool, All-wool and Silk Warp Cashmeres.
Black Thibet and Tamise Cloths, Crape Cloths and Bombazines.

NEW COLORS.
Newest Shades in Colored Alpacas, all grades.
Newest Shades in Colored Poplins, all widths.
Newest Shades in colored Mohairs.
Latest Styles in Summer Plaids at all prices.
Latest Styles in Summer Striped Goods.
Latest Styles and Shades in Brocaded Goods.

FOR SUMMER.
Plain Black Hernanis and Grenadines.
Elegant line in Checked Grenadines, in newest and latest cloth shades.
Plain and Brocaded Pongees and Mohairs.
Plain and Plaid Cashmeres.
Handsome patterns in Plaid Debeges.

BLACK SILKS.
Extra good bargains in our lines of Black Silks in every grade and quality. Colored Silks, all grades and new shades only. Fancy and Mourning Silks, and elegant cloth shades in Brocaded Silks.
All shades and lowest to finest grades in Linen and Grass Cloths, Batiste Cloths, Plain Lawns, Cambries, &c.

LIGHT GOODS.
Fancy Fringed and bordered Lawns and Chintzes.
Plaid Chintzes in Navy Blue and Brown, with plain shades to match.
The very best possible value in Cassimeres, Cloths and Jeans for Men's and Boys' wear.
Special inducements for this month.

MADE-UP SUITS.
Extra inducements in Ladies' and Misses' Suits, in latest and most fashionable styles. Ladies' and Misses' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits and Overdresses, Hernani Suits, Grenadine Suits, White Suits, &c., at much less than usual prices.

NOW OPEN,
And always on hand and being made up, a choice line of Black and Colored Alpaca Suits, Black and Colored Silk Suits, Black and Colored Cashmere Suits, at very lowest prices.
Suits made to order, and Wedding outfits a specialty.

NEW SHAWLS.
Plaid and Striped Fancy Shawls, plain and bordered Black Thibet Shawls, Cashmere and Broche Shawls at lowest prices.

UNDERWEAR.
Ladies' Gauze and Thin Summer Underwear, also for Misses and Children.
A large variety of styles in Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear, at our usual lowest prices.
Ladies' and Misses Plain and Fancy Skirts, in great variety.

WAISTS.
Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Waists, plain and fancy, and a full and complete stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furnishing Goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
As usual our prices will be found the very lowest always for Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers.

CLOTHING.
Ready-made Clothing for Gents, Youths and Boys. Stock full, complete and attractive.

WHITE GOODS.
Special bargains in a large and choice assortment of White Goods, Piques, Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsooks, Swisses, Tarletaines, &c., at much less than usual prices.

LINENS.
And extra good bargains in Lonsdale Linens, Table Damasks, Batchers', Family and Irish Linens, Linen and Twilled Sheeting.

MUSLINS.
8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Bleached and Brown Sheetings at much less than former prices.
Pillowcase Muslins, all widths, Cheviot Shirtings, Shirting Checks, Furniture and Bed Checks.

LAP-RUGS.
Canvas, Duck and Striped Awnings.
Lap Rug Linens, new patterns.
New styles Linen Lap Rugs.

CALICOS.
Very best makes of Calicos at 4½, 5 and 6½c.

TOWELINGS.
Special good bargains in Towels and Towelings, Table Napkins, &c., and White Spreads and Quilts.

TRUNKS, ETC.
Ladies' and Gents' Trunks, all sizes and makes, at lowest prices. Valises, Satchels, Traveling Bags, &c.

NETTING.
Mosquito Nettings, all colors, Canopies, &c.
Bargains of the day on everything.

NEW SHIRTS.
We are making a specialty of the "Progress Shirt," with White and Colored Shirt, or two different styles of Colored Shirts combined in one at only
ONE DOLLAR,
an extra good bargain.
Special bargains in Unlaundried Shirts in two numbers,
AT 75 CENTS,
a perfect fitting, well made shirt, finished well every particular, 1509 Linen Front 3 ply and Cuffs, a good bargain.
AT $1 00,
an extra fine Unlaundried Shirt, made of and guaranteed "Wamsutta" Muslin, extra fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, both 3-ply, made in the best possible manner, a special bargain.

EDGINGS, ETC.
Extra inducements in 4 beautiful assortment Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, from 5 to 50c, fully 25 to 33⅓ per cent. less than former prices.

PARASOLS.
Extra good bargains in Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, from 25c to $6, in many instances worth from 50c to $1 each more.

RIBBONS.
A choice line of Sash Ribbons from 12½c upward.

STRAW HATS.
Ladies' and Misses' Straw Hats, from 12½c upward. Misses' Leghorn Hats at 25c, and latest shapes in New Hats.
Special bargains in every Department.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES. May be seen in operation on our Second Floor.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED GLOVE-FITTING BAZAR PAPER PATTERNS—RECEIVED

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 20, 1876.

The continued sultry weather depresses business, and keeps financial transactions down to a routine line. Paper is closely scrutinized, and loans sparingly made. The concentration of money at the East is a noticeable fact, but even there a deep and apparently severe depression of business continues.

One of our most active manufacturers sends the following to us:

PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1876.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The financial column of the GAZETTE, in original matter, is high authority. There is none higher in local affairs. The clipping from the *Advertiser*, in to-day's issue, is *boaddle* of the dangerous kind. Surely there is ignorance enough about the "currency," "specie resumption," "silver," "legal tender," and the rest of it, abroad in the land, without the GAZETTE'S giving circulation to the *Advertiser's* nonsense. Here is the result of its fine logic:

Manifestly, then, it will be safer for us to make as extensive a use of silver as possible than to demonetize and discard it, since we can get *silver to any required extent*, and it is morally certain that we can not get gold." Suppose we leave out the word "silver" and substitute—well, say "rags," which we "can get to any required extent"—would we have the "best currency the world ever saw?" The GAZETTE knows, if the *Advertiser* don't, that the reason why *gold* is the currency of the world is because it can *not* be had to any required extent, and I hope it goes further only a step, that it is opposed to any currency that *can* be had in "any required extent."

We do not always, in every particular, endorse the articles we quote, but give them, either for a special purpose, or because of the general tenor of the article. The *Advertiser* may have erred in the stress it placed on the value of silver, and in its lack of appreciation of gold; but it really wished to say, let us have silver as a currency freely. It is certainly as good as paper for this.

—Nothing can surpass the wonderful energy or the public spirit of the French people. Since the close of the German war we have had many remarkable manifestations of these qualities, to which must now be added the pronounced success of the new city of Paris loan for $24,000,000, for the purpose of prosecuting its public works. The loan, it is stated in a dispatch to the London *Times*' "was quoted at 16(6 17 francs premium per bond, even before the conditions were known, while of the 100,000,000 marks German loan recently offered, only one-quarter has been taken." Frenchmen, thus more than ever, "believe in themselves," and therefore it matters not whether it is the republic at large or the city of Paris that is in the money market, the alacrity with which the great body of the people respond, small capitalists as well as great, renders it quite unnecessary to appeal to the financial kings of other nations.

—Many applications from banks and bankers are received at the Treasury for silver in exchange for United States notes, based upon the hope and belief that the silver bill has become a law. The Secretary of the Treasury can, under the provision of the silver bill, make no regulations to increase the payments, as the present rate of paying out silver will soon exhaust the amount on hand, unless the mints at once largely increase their coinage. The mints at San Francisco and Carson City are steadily working now, but the extreme hot weather has interfered considerably with the work at the Mint in Philadelphia. As soon as the weather gets a little cooler the work will be hurried as fast as possible.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

John Meek et ux. to John Deltrich June 15, 1876; a portion of lot 24, Mellon's plan, Twenty-third ward, city.....$975

M. K. Church of Temperanceville to George Westerman, September 21, 1857; lot in Charleroi township.....$162

Federal Insurance Company of Allegheny City to Henry Smith, July 1, 1876; two lots in Seventh ward, Allegheny City.....$800

Samuel Steel to Mrs. Mary A. Holmes, January 11, 1876; 31 acres and 31 perches in Union township.....$100

John R. Hoising to John Povey, September 17, 1875; lot in Green Oak, Hilltown township.....$400

James Parker et ux. to W. K. McCance, October 20, 1875; lot on Willow street, Nineteenth ward, city.....$700

Joseph Mellon et ux. to Springdale M. E. Church, July 5, 1876; lot in Springdale.....$600

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	111¾	5-20's 1868 coupons	121⅜
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118¼	10-40's	117⅜
" 1865	116⅜	Currency 6's	125⅜
" 1865 new	117⅜	New 5 per cents	110⅜
5-20's 1867	119⅜	10's coupons	116⅜
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Central	106	Ohio & Mississippi	15
Erie	14¾	Union Pacific	61
I. C.	92½	Toledo & Wabash	2¾
C. C. & I. C.	3½	Harlem	141
St. Paul	70¾	Adams Express	110¼
Do. Pref.	70¾	American Express	58½
Michigan Southern	85¾	U. S. Express	74¼
Do. Central	85¾	*W. Fargo & Co. Ex*	85
Northwestern Com.	41⅜	Quicksilver	15¾
Do. Pref.	65½	Port Wayne	103
Rock Island	107¾	Central & St. Jo.	13¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	—	Panama	136
Pacific Mail	24¼	Iron Mountain	20
Western Union Tel.	70¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (R)	52	Cen. Trans. (B)	46½
Reading (A)	44⅜	Empire do. (B)	10
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	149	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (B)	100⅜
Oil Creek (B)	10½	P. C. & St. L. 5.7% (A)	—
Lehigh Valley (B)	57⅜	N. Pacific bonds (B)	—

NEW YORK, July 19, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@2½; prime mercantile paper 3@5. The customs receipts were $304,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $461,000. The clearings were $12,000,000. Sterling was dull at 489(6 491. Gold opened at 111¼ and closed at 111¾. The carrying rates were 1 to 3, and for borrowing flat. Governments were firm and in active demand. Railroad bonds were quiet. State securities were dull. Stocks opened weak, being unfavorably affected by a further reduction in freights to the West by some transportation companies and trunk lines. After midday there was a recovery of ½@¾ from the lowest point, but subsequently the improvement was partially lost. At the close the market was irregular, some stocks higher and others lower, with Pacific Mail, Ohios and Western Union the strongest, and St. Paul, Erie and Michigan Central the weakest. The transactions were 57,000 shares, of which 7,000 were Western Union, 8,000 St. Pauls, 3,500 Erie, 21,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Ohios, and 8,000 Michigan Central.

Governments—United States Coupons 1881, 120¾@5-20s '65, 117¾; do. new, 117⅝; do. '67, 119½; do. '68, 121⅜; new 5s, 117⅛; 10-40s, 117½; do. coupons, 118½; currency 6s, 125⅜.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 46½; do. new, 46; Virginia new, 27; do. old, 26½; Missouri 6s, 105½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 70¾; Quicksilver, 10; do. preferred, 10; Pacific Mail, 24¾; Mariposa, 7½; do. preferred, 8½; Adams Express, 110½; Fargo Express, 84; United States Express, 74½; American Express, 56½; New York Central, 106; Erie, 14½; do. preferred, 21; Harlem, 139½; do. preferred 133; Michigan Central, 45½; Panama, 94; Union Pacific, 61; Lake Shore, 85¾; Illinois Central, 92¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 94½; Northwestern common, 41½; do. preferred, 65½; C. C., C. & I., 42; New Jersey Central, 72½; Rock Island, 108½; St. Paul, 39; do. preferred, 70¾; Toledo & Wabash, 2½; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 103; Terre Haute, 16½; do. preferred, 113½; Chicago & Alton, 101; do. preferred, 107½; Ohio & Mississippi, 15; Delaware & Lackawanna, 101½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 18¼; Missouri Pacific, 6½; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 117½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 13½; Central Pacific bonds, 106½; Union Pacific bonds, 103; Union Pacific land grant, 102½; Union Pacific Sinking Fund 93½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2½.

LONDON, July 19.—The Stock Exchange will be closed on Saturday for repairs. Consols and other sound investments are buoyant in consequence of the glut of money and a growing conviction that the Eastern troubles will not spread. Consols: 99 5-16@ 5-20s '65, 106½; do. of '67, 109½; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 97½; Erie, 13; preferred, 20.

PARIS, July 19.—Rentes 104f. 20c.

FRANKFORT, July 19.—United States new 5s 102½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 20, 1876.

The leading merchandise markets continue dull, unusually so, which, we presume, may be attributed in part to the excessively hot weather; people generally do not feel like doing much when the thermometer is ranging from 90 to 100. There is some consolation, however, in knowing that the weather is all that could be desired for vegetation; the crops promise to yield abundantly, and already a large per centage of the winter wheat has been housed in good condition.

APPLES—The market continues overstocked and dull, and prices are weak and lower; we now quote $1a2, ₱ bbl, according to quality and condition.

BERRIES—Blackberries, 10a12c ₱ quart box. Whortle Berries, $1.25a1.50 ₱ pail.

BEANS—No demand—not enough doing to establish prices.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory quoted at 8c to the trade, and 9c in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is little or nothing doing in either domestic or foreign dried fruits, and in the absence of sales prices are entirely nominal.

EGGS—The receipts continue light, but the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices remain unchanged; 14a15c.

FLOUR—The general tone of the market is easy, but good standard flours continue to command full prices. Spring Wheat flours, $6a6.50, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50a7; ambers, 7.25a7.50; patent process and fancy white wheats, $7.50a8.50; Rye Flour, $4.25a4.50.

GROCERIES—The market for Coffee continues dull, and within the past few days there has been a decline in first hand of ¼ to ⅜ a cent ₱ lb. Sugars continue in active demand, and the recent sharp advance is fully maintained. The New York *Bulletin* of 18th, reviewing that market, says: The long-very and activity in sugars which were noticed in our last review have continued with scarcely any abatement in the past week, and a material further advance is prices has been established, making an aggregate of nearly one cent a pound since the movement. A telegram from Boston says the speculation has been almost wholly on English account and based upon the comparatively small stocks, the probability of a diminished crop in Cuba, and the continued high water on the Lower Mississippi, by which a vast area of sugar land has been overflowed. The prospects of a good fruit demand, and the increased consumption of sugar in consequence, have undoubtedly contributed to the advance in sugars. Refined have fully shared in the improvement and the week's sales of higher prices has carried with it no adverse foreign markets, and of course checked exportation; while, with our refineries working to their full capacity, stocks are rapidly accumulating. At the close there is something of a pause in the demand, with some of the early buyers inclined to realize profits.

RICE.

Carolina	6¾a7⅞	Louisiana	6¼a6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾a	Standard B	11¾a
Crushed	12¾a	Standard Ex C	11¾a
Granulated	12¾a	Ref. Yellow	9¾a10¾
Powdered	12¾a	N. O. new crop	8¾a9¾
Standard A	11¾a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70	Fair	55 a60
Prime	60 a65	Dark	45 a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice		N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair		Demara	50a5

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a0	Japan	40a55
Gunpowder	45a0	Oolong	35a55
Imperial	40a 75	Souchong	35a75

COFFEE.

Fancy Rio	23 a	6 Rio (5 pkgs)	20¾
Prime Rio	21½a22	R Rio (loose)	20
Choice Rio	20 a21	Roasted Java	26
Old Gov Java	32		

GRAIN—There is little or nothing doing in Wheat in our market; with a light demand for flour and Wheat declining, millers are not disposed to carry any more stock than for immediate use. No. 1 red winter quoted nominally at $1.20a1.25. The receipts of Oats are increasing, but the most of the arrivals are being placed on former contracts, so that as yet the offerings continue light, and prices are maintained; mixed Penna. and Ohio, 33a34c; do white, 35a36c, on track. Corn is scarce and in fair demand, and prices are firm at previous rates;

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are generally clear and warm weather, with light southerly to westerly winds, and slowly rising barometer.

South Side Criminality.

The inhabitants of the South Side are clamoring for an increase or a reapportionment of the officers of police for purposes of greater protection and security of persons and property. The Aldermen complain that their dockets of criminal statistics are next to blank. Is it to be inferred from these conflicting statements that the authorities are withholding their cases from the light of publication, or that the South-siders are anxious to create a stir? There is, no doubt, a great deal of truth in the views of a South Side policeman on the matter in question. Said he: "The cause of so much quietness of late is the shutting down of so many mills for repairs and other purposes, and the consequent lack of money, amongst a numerous class, to invest in drinking."

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Youth Run Over by the Wheel of a Wagon.

Yesterday afternoon a youth about eight years of age, named Lewis Trowbser, a resident of Thirty-eighth street, Fifteenth ward, received injuries from a wagon which proved fatal. A man was driving a team in a barrel wagon on the corner of Butler and Thirty-ninth streets, when the boy jumped on the rubber for the purpose of getting a ride, accidentally fell off, and the hind wheel passed over his body. An inquest was held last evening on the remains of the deceased by Coroner McCallin, but was adjourned, owing to the unavoidable absence of the driver. The inquest will be resumed this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

A NOBLE ENTERPRISE.

Dedicatory Services of a New Sunday School and Reading Room.

On Sunday evening next the new and handsome structure erected in Allegheny City, near the Exposition, for the purposes of a non-sectarian Sunday School and free reading room, will be dedicated by the Rev. Dr. Hodge. The movement which culminated in this enterprise began in January, 1875, when the affair was broached in the interest of the neglected poor. Sums of money to the amount of $7,000 were soon subscribed by the wealthy citizens of the city, and the structure which is substantially built with brick, is now ready for occupation. The library is a special attraction to those who do not possess the advantages of books; and there is something home-like in its appearance. The gentlemen who have so generously contributed to this magnificent enterprise, may well feel proud that they are so likely to be instrumental in inducing so many to this pleasant seat of spiritual and literary instruction, who would otherwise have spent their spare hours in dissipation.

Beware of Frauds.

Frauds the world over. Frauds in every department of trade and manfacture, but the worst fraud is the advertising of boots and shoes at half price which often prove to the buyer, a composition of pasteboard, paper and soft wood. A sure remedy is to buy boots and shoes from R. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny, who keeps no such trash, but sells a good article cheap

SIXTH DIVISION.

The August Encampment in Philadelphia—Arrangements for It—Warrants for Pay Received.

On the 2d prox. the National State Guard goes into encampment on the Exposition grounds, at Philadelphia, for about two weeks.

The infantry, artillery and cavalry will all have separate camping grounds. General Pearson has been given first choice of grounds. He thinks that he will choose the ground immediately about the Belmont cottage, and within a short distance of the Exposition buildings, for the encampment of the infantry of the Sixth division. He believes there will be 1,500 men from his division go into camp. Hutchinson's and Knapp's batteries will be present, but it is doubtful about the Jefferson cavalry.

Adjutant General Latta has issued a circular containing the following information:

"The matter of subsistence, its means of attainment and place of cooking is left entirely in the hands of division commanders, who may turn it over into the hands of subordinates if they see fit.

Commanders may provide for cooking on the camp ground, or live in restaurants in the neighborhood, as may suit their convenience.

There is no objection to cooking being done in the camp.

The warrants for the payment of the annual allowance to the troops for the year 1876 will be drawn within a week.

I take this method of informing you on these subjects, hoping that you will give it general circulation among the people, so that no want of knowledge on these heads may in any way interfere with the complete success of the encampment."

Capt. Breck, of Hutchinson's battery, has selected a camp-ground on George Hill, just at the rear of the Exposition buildings, and about a quarter of a mile from the observatory. Knap's will be close by Hutchinson's, as will also the Griffin battery of Phœnixville, Pa. The batteries will be but partially horsed most of the time, but on the occasions of reviews and parades will be fully horsed. The Captain while in Philadelphia examined into the cost of articles of diet and other matters pertaining to the living of the men. The figures are substantially the same as those in Pittsburgh. Stoves large enough to cook for 75 men, with pots, pans, cost $35; dishes for 75 men can be hired for $15.

Capt. Breck also issued a challenge to the Keystone battery, of Philadelphia, for a contest at target practice, or drill, or both, to come off at the seashore during the stay of the battery. The target practice contest will likely be accepted.

General Pearson has just received the warrants for the pay of the Sixth Division. They are the first warrants issued for this year, and the troops will be paid off at once. The pay, including rents for armories, &c., amounts to about fifteen thousand dollars.

A CHEEKY SWINDLER.

Selling Tickets in a Gift Enterprise Which Forgets to Remit—Every Ticket Draws a Prize.

For some weeks past a young man of good address, and a superabundance of cheek, has been carrying on a swindling game, principally in Allegheny, which, while the individual amounts were not large, was doubtless a very profitable business.

He pretended to be the agent of a "gift enterprise" located in some eastern city, operated upon the plan of a "prize for every ticket." He would approach the parties whom he wished to swindle, and after explaining the manner of the drawing, and inducing them to purchase, would allow them for 25 cents to "draw" from a bundle in his hand a ticket. If it called for anything worth purchasing, he would collect the amount marked upon the ticket, give the person a receipt, and tell him that he would notify the "house" immediately. By a strange combination of circumstances, the tickets invariably called for something apparently worth the price, the articles being principally "valuable" jewelry, clothing, cloth, silks, &c., the price never exceeding $4, and never falling below $1. By this method of operating the young man had been doing a thriving business; but his career was suddenly brought to a close yesterday.

A few days ago a man named Jacob Workley, living at Butcher's Run, called at the Mayor's office and stated that he had purchased from the young man for four dollars a ticket calling for a silk dress. Several weeks having elapsed from the time of the purchase of the ticket and no dress being received, he had become convinced that he had been swindled, and wanted the swindler arrested.

Yesterday Workley was in the city, and happened to see the young man enter a boarding house on Seventh avenue. He immediately notified the authorities, and detectives Demmil and McGovern repaired to the place indicated and took in the fakir in. He gave his name as George Lewis, and was fully recognized by Workley, to whom he returned the $4 of which he had defrauded him.

On the way to the station-house he begged the dectives to allow him to get one more glass of beer before being locked up. The detectives accordingly went with him into Rheinhart's saloon, to comply with his request. While in there he shoved a five dollar bill into Demmil's hand, evidently for the purpose of buying his freedom. He did not explain however, for what purpose the money was given, and to the station house he went. There the "V" was returned to him, as a matter of course.

Lewis has an abundance of money. He has swindled a large number of persons by his operations, and the Mayor desires all who have lost anything to call at the office to-day, and make information against the man. It is quite probable that they will also receive a part, if not all, the money of which they have been swindled.

Marvin's Biscuit and Crackers have always been the best that could be made.

Fruits, Nuts and Confections.

The eating of these articles in their purity is conducive to health, and, though it is often a task of some difficulty to obtain them in this condition, yet at the confectionery of J. K. Brown, 164 Federal street, Allegheny, they can be purchased in genuine purity, without adulteration or admixture of any hurtful ingredients. Go to Brown's.

Sale of Lots.

The first public sale of lots since 1873 at Verona, to-day. No fancy prices expected. Free excursion trains from Union Depot at 10 o'clock A. M.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Ice men are happy.

····Yesterday was another swinger.

····The Allegheny firemen wear white Panama hats.

····The street cars are doing a good trade on account of the excessive heat.

····Ruralists say you can see corn and potatoes growing these warm days.

····Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness, some boundless contiguity of shade.

····Buttermilk on ice is a fashionable as well as a very timely drink these hot days.

····Cucumbers, green apples and watermelons should be given a wide berth these days.

····The gutters on Penn avenue in the vicinity of Thirteenth street are in a filthy condition.

····Rody Patterson's mare, Bell Bassfield, is making a good record for herself at Boston. Time 2:25.

····The Mayor and all the City Hall officials have signed the petition for Bob Grier's pardon. He will likely get it.

····It is said that the railroad authorities at the Union Depot pack emigrants in car about as tight as sardines in a box, and then lock the doors on them.

····Nearly one-half the men in Lewis, Oliver & Phillips mill, Ninth ward, Allegheny, were forced to quit work yesterday on account of the intense heat.

····A horse attached to a buggy ran away on Broad street yesterday, throwing Mr. Hart, who was driving the horse, out but fortunately he escaped injury.

····The vacation of pastors, and the unendurable heat, which is not calculated to induce large congregations where there are services, give opportunity for the cleaning of churches.

····Parties returning from the Centennial complain of the excessive heat, and advise their friends to try and keep cool at home for a few weeks, before starting to do up the big show.

····One of the springs at the Arnold Park camp meeting ground will hold 1,500 gallons, and will fill in less than twelve hours. Several tents are in course of erection upon the new grounds.

····Everything was very quiet in Allegheny yesterday, and but one individual was arrested during the entire day. He had imbibed too much ice water, or something else, for his own good.

····The Hiland avenue reservoir will be completed next week, and turned over to the city. The Water Committee will make a visit of official inspection as soon as the finishing touches are put on.

····City Attorney Bigelow is away from the city, so that the Hartupee-Lowry resolution referred to him by the sub-committee cannot be acted upon until his return. He will be gone about two weeks.

····A grand social picnic will be given by the Eighteenth Regiment (Duquesne Greys) Drum Corps, on Wednesday, July 26th, at McFarland's Grove. Admittance, including ladies and children, 50 cents.

····While taking a bath at the foot of Twenty-fifth street, Tuesday night, Lewis Deutch was relieved of a five dollar note. It was taken from the pocket of his vest, which, with his other clothing, had been left on the river bank.

····An attempt was made Tuesday night to burglarize the dry goods store of J. C. Cober, No. 545 Fifth avenue. The door was forced open, a "jimmy" being used for the purpose. The thief was frightened away before he had secured any plunder.

····A horse and buggy containing a man and woman ran away on Gest street, near Fifth avenue, about three o'clock yesterday morning. The buggy was totally demolished and the occupants thrown out, but without serious injury. They refused to give their names.

····The railroad officials, charged with being interested in the draw-backs, are in mourning, and say they intend putting the matter where it will have to be proved, or the parties who swore to and published it, will have to suffer. This is what is wanted. Let us have the facts.

····It is stated that a prominent oil dealer doing business on Duquesne Way, has found it good for his personal safety to seek another locality, on account of his too intimate acquaintance with a couple of sixteen year old misses. An information will shortly be lodged against him.

····A Tilden and Hendricks club was organized in the Eleventh ward, Tuesday night, with the following officers: President, Thomas Fitzgerald; Vice Presidents, L. Crawford; Recording Secretary, P. J. Atkinson; Corresponding Secretary, P. A. Ratigan; Treasurer, Capt. Gus. Seiferth.

····The carriage way leading up to Mt. Washington is in a wretched condition. There are a number of deep and dangerous ruts in various places, and the debris of a quarry above the road is said to be allowed to fall down and accumulate upon the road in a manner to almost blockade travel.

····The Lawrence Boat Club has decided to have an amateur regatta on Saturday, the 29th inst. The races will take place on the Allegheny river, below the Sandusky street bridge, over a mile course. None but members of the club will be allowed to contest, except by a majority vote of the contestants.

····It is currently reported that a young man who found the heat in the city unendurable, and therefore went out to Castle Shannon to spend the summer, was frozen to death. It is also reported that, owing to the change would add three years to his life, and his unfortunate demise is doubly unfortunate.

····Watermelons by the car load are arriving in the city by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and all persons, and they are who have no fear of cholera morbus, have been helping themselves to them freely, and in order to stop their proceedings, application was made at the Mayor's office to have ordinances detailed to watch the depots.

····Article 20 of the rules for the admission of patients to the city department of the West Penn Hospital is as follows: "All persons suffering from recent accident or injury shall be received into the hospital without the usual forms of application." No need of any patients to the city department be made in such cases to obtain a certificate of admission.

····The annual State Teachers' Association of Pennsylvania will be held at West Chester, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of August. The following railroads will have excursional excursion tickets without any orders from the State ticket agent: Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley, Northern Central, Philadelphia and Reading, and West Chester and Philadelphia.

····John Neidlinger, the puddler who was injured by the furnace explosion at Graff, Bennett & Co.'s works at Millvale, was very seriously burned and his condition yesterday was very critical. The other three men were only slightly injured, and no serious results are anticipated. The damage to the furnace and surrounding buildings was slight.

····The Board of Health and the Sanitary Inspectors are kept busy at present attending to complaints of nuisances. The city is not in the very best sanitary condition, and the complaints are, therefore, numerous. One particularly offensive nuisance in the Third ward was reported yesterday by at least a dozen person, including both policemen who are on the beat. It was attended to.

····Dr. Le Moyne, of Washington, seems to be in earnest in regard to his cremation project. He proposes to erect a furnace on Gallows Hill, and has awarded the contract for the work to Robert Sample, of Washington, who expects to have it completed in September. The *Reporter* states that the doctor has received from distant places several applications for the cremation of bodies—one of them from Boston.

····An attempt was made at an early hour on Tuesday morning, to fire-alarm the residence of Mr. J. M. Hall, General Passenger Agent of the Allegheny Valley railroad, at Sewickley. An inmate of the house, who heard the operators plying their nefarious trade, gave the alarm and the unwelcome visitants fled. Mr. Hall fired several shots at them with a revolver, but the villains made good their escape uninjured.

····The Postmaster General has issued a general order, reducing the pay of letter carriers $25 per year. Hereafter carriers at first class offices will not receive more than $675 a year on appointment, and carriers at second class offices $575. Substitute carriers will be increased $100 a year as heretofore, on the recommendation of the Postmaster certifying to their faithfulness and efficiency during the preceding year. The order takes effect on the 22d inst.

····Chairman Bailey, of the Democratic County Committee, has decided to call a meeting of that body at the St. Charles Hotel, on Wednesday next, to consider the propriety of having a separate Convention to nominate a Jury Commissioner and Coroner. This is done because it is feared, since the nomination for Jury Commissioner is equivalent to election, that there will be too much wrangling and trading of votes if the nominations are all made together.

····On Tuesday evening, Mr. F. Weiss, a dry goods merchant at Frankstown, while crossing the track of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad, near Dr. Somers, was struck by a train, and had his shoulder broken and received injuries on the head. The unfortunate man was found soon after by a watchman, was unable to make a vigorous effort to ward off the accident, and he was found in a state of insensibility near the track. He was immediately conveyed to his home, and is gradually convalescing.

····About one o'clock yesterday morning Martin Voigt, who resides at No. 20 Ohio street, Allegheny, being unable to sleep went out and sat down on a chair on a rear porch, projecting from the second story of the house. While setting there he fell asleep, his chair tipped and he was precipitated to the ground, a distance of about fifteen feet. He was at once carried into the house and Dr. Schmauser summoned. He was very severely bruised and otherwise injured but his condition is not serious.

····Work upon the improvements at Library Hall was commenced on last Monday. Mr. Graham, architect of the Euclid Avenue Opera House, is superintending the work. The stage is being improved in various ways. The intention is to make it loftier, as well as to give it more area. Formerly it rested directly upon the floor, leaving no room for traps or other mechanical contrivances beneath. The store room be neath it, which was formerly occupied by a sewing machine agency, has been obtained, and the necessary refitting to make it available for the purposes desired is now in progress. Some painters from Chicago are also at work decorating the building and painting new scenery.

····Following is the most important section of the new postal law: "Translent newspapers and magazines, regular publications designed principally for advertising purposes and for free circulation at nominal rates, and all printed matter of the third class, except unsealed circulars, shall be admitted to and transmitted in the mails at the rate of one cent for every two ounces or fractional parts thereof, and one cent for each two additional ounces or fractional part thereof; and the sender of any article of the third-class of mail matter may write his or her name and address thereon, or on the outside thereof, with the word "from" above or preceding the same, or may write briefly or print on any packages the number and names of articles enclosed. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print on the wrappers of newspapers or magazines, from the office of publication to regular subscribers, the time to which subscription thereof has been paid, and addresses upon postal cards and unsealed circulars may be either written, printed or affixed thereto at the option of the sender."

PERSONAL.

***Squire Morrow sympathizes with the reporters' lamentations at the scarcity of news.

***Dr. Gale French unlimbers himself of professional duties and starts this evening for a summer sojourn at Lake Chautauqua.

***Hon. Joseph M. Gazzam, Republican nominee for State Senate, Forty-third district, is now in Erie, on professional business.

***The funeral of Mrs. Hettie E. Beatty took place at Steubenville on Tuesday. There was an immense crowd in attendance, among them being a number of Pittsburgh ladies and gentlemen.

***Messrs. J. F. Dravo, N. J. Bigley, S. S. Brown, Thomas Moore, and J. K. Moorhead, the committee which is to visit Washington to represent the interests of this neighborhood in the improvement of the Youghiogheny, have been unavoidably detained, but will leave for Washington today.

····Billy Scharff and a number of the members of the McKee Barge Club have left for the headwaters of the Allegheny, to be gone about six weeks. Billy's new English shell was taken with the party, and he will practice while absent. It is possible that he may enter for the Centennial regatta.

***Bev. J. R. May has accepted a call to the pastorate of the U. P. Church in Paris, Washington county. In the ordination and installation, Rev. Wm. A. Hunter has been appointed to preach the sermon, Rev. Campbell to address the pastor, Rev. J. L. Purdy his alternate, and Rev. A. H. Orr to address the people.

COURT BREVITIES.

HON. WM. CRESSWELL, of Hollidaysburg, was appointed foreman of the United States Grand Jury, at Erie, Tuesday morning.

WM. MCCLEARY, Clerk of Courts, says the weather is too hot to play base ball, and too hot to look at the game. He is evidently not a base ballist.

THE Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank of Pittsburgh, yesterday, filed a petition for the adjudication of Robert M. Elliott, of Elizabeth, Pa., in bankruptcy.

THE will of Charles Armstrong, deceased, dated April, 1875, was filed in the Register's office yesterday. The widow of deceased, Helen M. Armstrong and Judge Agnew, are named as executors.

THE will of Henry Goff, deceased, late of Pittsburgh, was admitted to probate in the Register's office yesterday. The instrument is dated April 24, 1874, and the widow, Mary Ann Goff, is the divizee.

SUIT was entered in Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday by Barbara Dufiew against Henry Weinzell to recover damages for assault and battery, alleged to have been committed on plaintiff by defendant. A capias was issued.

CAPT. M. A. KNOX, formerly a tipstave in the Common Please Court No. 1, and residing at No. 55 Gallagher street, Allegheny City, was found dead in his bed at New Castle, Tuesday morning, where he was on a visit with his wife.

RECORDER RICHARDSON is the only officer about the Court House who understands the American game. He is still the champion amateur short stop. He played once and stopped a ball so short that he has not yet recovered from the shock. He thinks he would like a position further away from the batter, so that the balls will lose some of their momentum before they reach him.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Condensed News from the Police Courts.

MICHAEL CONNOLLY was arrested yesterday evening on the charge of stealing a watch, preferred by Fred. Rener. He awaits a hearing

JOSEPH MARCLE, it is alleged by Mrs. Nagle, smashed a light of glass in her window, for which a Mr. Sherman Mcland will require him to answer to the charge of malicious mischief.

LOUIS DEITSCH, while engaged in bathing in the Allegheny river at the foot of Twenty-fifth street, had the pockets of his pants rummaged by an unscrupulous companion and $5 00 abstracted.

LATE on Tuesday night a burglarious attempt was made on Mr. Kober's store, Fifth avenue. The perpetrators succeeded in prying open the door, but were frightened away by the approach of some parties, and their intentions therefore failed.

THOMAS PINKERTON is to answer next Tuesday, before Alderman McKelvy, a charge of violation of the "Hotel and Boarding House act," for removing his trunk surreptitiously from Mrs. Mehan's boarding house, Allegheny, while indebted $60 for board.

G. ENOCH, who was sent by Mayor Phillips to the Workhouse for ninety days on a charge of vagrancy, was refused admittance there by Superintendent Cordier, for the reason that he had a club-foot. The Allegheny authorities are rather indignant at the Superintendent's action.

A COLLISION occurred yesterday on Smithfield street between a wagon and an Oakland street car. The wagon driver was so negligent in the discharge of his duties that his breach was deemed justifiable. Having been brought into the Mayor the prisoner was let off with a caution.

INFORMATION was made before Alderman O'Donnell, yesterday, by Mary Ann Hicker, charging Albert McQuade and Mary Ramsley with assault and battery. The parties reside at Johnson station on the A. V. Railroad. Mary Ramoley was arrested and held for a hearing, and the officer is in search of McQuade.

JOHN BONSHIRE yesterday made information before Alderman Hoerr charging Fred. and Emma Vollner, Frank Lauer, Miss Tillie Hoover and others with disorderly conduct. The parties named reside on Wharton street, South Side, and it is alleged that they kept up a general disturbance to the annoyance of the neighborhood.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON an altercation took place between Pius Sode and Leopold Kreideweiss, in which the former laid information before Alderman Hoerr against the latter, and procured a warrant for his apprehesion. The latter took similar proceedings before Alderman Schaffer against the former. A cross issue is therefore pending.

CHRISTIAN BEILSTEIN brought suit before Alderman Smith against Gotfried Gebhart, for *forair et. al.* Mrs Beilstein left her husband, and has been living with Gebhart for two or three years, a child having been born to them during the time. Mr. Beilstein brought suit in order to force her to apply for a divorce, and she promising to do so at once he withdrew the charge.

NICHOLAS CLEIST bids fair to become the most notorious man in the city. He is an inveterate tippler, and all the efforts of the civic authorities to leniently effect a change in his conduct have hitherto proved ineffectual. His wife, perceiving that he is becoming mentally deranged in his intoxication fits, and menaces her in a most inhuman manner, has taken alarm, procured his arrest, and to-day Alderman Hoerr will adjudicate upon the matter.

AN ITALIAN named Charles Bastholomi was arrested at the instigation of Barbara Adrian, who charged him with misdemeanor under the act for the protection of hotel and boarding house keepers. The defendant left $16 of his board bill unliquidated, packed up his personal effects, and vanished. Charlie now finds that it would have been much better for him to have done the right thing, fork over the bill of suit and the footing of the bill has left him a poorer, but, probably, a wiser man.

MR. JOHN SCHULTZ, who was charged before Alderman Burke with forgery on oath of Mr. Brand, states that he was engaged in business with Mr. Brant and that the alleged forgery was done in the transaction of business. He further alleges that at the time the signature was fixed to the note affidavits in explanation of why and how it was done were made and filed in the prothonotary's office with the note. He entered bail for a hearing, Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., being responsible for his appearance in the sum of $4,000.

THE charge preferred against Miss Libbie Deckers was one of the most sensational cases on Alderman O'Donnell's docket yesterday. The prosecutor was John Petro, an Italian, who alleged that Lib. was the proprietress of a house of ill repute, and that he, while paying her a friendly visit, was not entertained in a way he expected. On striking a cash balance, John found himself $70 out, while one of the inmates, on squaring her cash, discovered that she had just that amount to the good. A case of complicated accounts is therefore pending. The girl who took the money is missing.

Oh, how on earth can I be sure
To keep my breath fresh, sweet and pure?
Use SOZODONT.
Oh, has the way at last been found
To keep my teeth white, clean and sound?
Use SOZODONT.

Second Club in the League.

Hartfords vs. Allegheny, at Union Park, at 4 P. M. to-day. Admission, 50 cts.

As soon as you read your morning paper, drop it and go to the sale of lots at Verona. Train will leave the Union Depot this morning at 10 o'clock.

SOLD.

A Good Item that Didn't Hold Out.

A night or two since a GAZETTE reporter was hurrying down Smithfield street about half-past 12 o'clock on his way to the Central Station after an item which he had heard was there, when he overtook, just below Sixth avenue, a large, portly man of a clerical appearance, who desired to know the location of the Western Union Telegraph office. The reporter told him to come on down to Fifth avenue and he would show him the way. On the way down street the clerical-looking individual remarked that he had been away from home a day or two longer than he expected. The reporter suggested then that perhaps he wished to telegraph his whereabouts to relieve the minds of his friends. "Yes," replied the clerical gentleman, "partly; and I also want to correct a misstatement that has been published about me in the Associated Press telegrams from Philadelphia."

"Aha," thought the reporter, "there is a Somebody, out of whom an item can be obtained. He must be a Somebody or his name would not be telegraphed all over the country." However, Fifth avenue had been reached, and the item at the lock-up must be attended to first. Accordingly the reporter directed the clerical man to the Western Union office, expecting to return in time to catch him before he got through, and get from him an explanation of the hinted item.

After a brief sojourn at the station house the reporter hurried back, and was just inquiring of the "corporal" if he had seen the gentleman repass, when the man himself stepped up. The reporter immediately tackled him to know his name and other particulars. His name, he said, was Rev. D. L. C——, of the Diocese of Wheeling. The matter which he desired to correct was a garbled report of an interview with a young man in Philadelphia he had held with him. If the reporter would be kind enough to accompany him in search of Mr. McElroy, who, he was informed, was the Associated Press Agent, he would explain the case as he went along. Of course the reporter, for the sake of the item, was willing to go to the Western Union office, and off they started together. On the way down Fifth avenue Rev. D. L. C. commenced the explanation: He had been interviewed while in Philadelphia to get his views in regard to the ministry; the report of the interview, as published by the Associated Press, had done a gross injustice not only to the Rev. D. L. C., but to the ministers, and he wanted it corrected.

Mr. McElroy couldn't be found at the office, so the reporter suggested that Rev. D. C. L. adjourn to the GAZETTE office, and give him the particulars. The clerical gentleman thought the plan excellent, as he could then see that their items were correctly written. In the counting room of the office the reporter stopped and commenced writing the article on the counter. Rev. D. kept suggesting the language to be used, but the reporter told him he would first write the item and then let him correct it. After six pages were written the reporter read them to the clerical gentleman. The latter listened for two or three lines and then suggested that the word conversation be used for "interview." "No," the reporter replied, "let it be as it is—you were evidently interviewed by a Philadelphia reporter."

"All right, then," answered Rev. C, "let that go, but strike out my name. The dispatches didn't say *with whom the interview was had.*"

The reporter was dumbfounded. He looked at the clerical coat in amazement, at the clerical hat in astonishment, at the clerical collar and neckie in wonder, and at the unclerically flushed face with sudden conviction. The man was drunk—steeped in whisky—and all the valuable time the reporter had spent with him had been thrown away. He was so. The item could also indignant and remarking that he "would finish it up stairs," abruptly quitted the clerical fraud.

He afterwards learned that the man is actually entitled to the prefix "Rev." he being a Catholic priest, who is located in the Diocese of Wheeling, and operates somewhere in the interior of the State. Still he was drunk, and the reporter sold.

BASE BALL NOTES.

THE New Havens and Alleghenys play Saturday.

HICKS, MATTHEWS AND HALLIHAN will play in the Cincinnati nine next season.

THE Neshannocks disbanded last week. The manager discharged the pitcher, and the latter has